was, what would the President do? Until that time he had avoided direct allusion to Philippine matters in their larger aspects. The President did not leave anyone in doubt when he spoke. President Hoover returned the bill to Congress with a vigorous message in which he set forth his most serious objections. Then to the surprise of everyone, including the most ardent supporters of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Bill, Congress proceeded speedily and overwhelmingly to override the Presidential veto.

The salient provisions of the Act will be discussed in a succeeding paragraph. Here it is only pertinent to take note of the concluding section, which provided that the provisions of the Act were not to take effect until accepted by concurrent resolution of the Philippine Legislature or by a convention called for the purpose of passing upon that question, as may be provided by the Philippine Legislature. The scene was accordingly shifted from Washington to Manila. Responsibility for acceptance or non-acceptance of the proffer of independence as outlined in the Congressional Act had to be assumed by representatives of the Filipino people.

Before the final draft of the bill was submitted to the Congress, the Philippine Commission of Independence met in Manila several times to discuss the objectionable features of the proposed legislation. Thereafter the Commission expressed its opposition to the bill and announced that if it was to be approved by the Congress without the changes that the

Commission desired to be made, it would not be acceptable.

In the meantime Senator Benigno Aquino was sent to Washington to voice the sentiment of the Commission of Independence and the Philippine Legislature regarding the bill.

Rumblings of opposition throughout the Philippines were already being heard. Generalissimo Quezon, who later with his own mission had gone to Washington to survey the situa-